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The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice

Fourth Annual Report



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New York society for the suppression of vice Annual report

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THE

NEW YORK SOCIETY

The Suppression of Pice.

Incorporated by the Tegislature.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.



OFFICE:

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.





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THE

HQ316 NG NG 4+R 1878

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Society for the Suppression of Pice.

PRESENTED AT NEW YORK,

JANUARY 28, 1878

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SAMUEL COLGATE, PRESIDENT.

ALFRED S. BARNES, 1st Vice-President.

WM. E. DODGE, Jr., 2d Vice-President.

BIRL SEY BLAKEMAN, 3d Vice-President.

JOHN PATON, TREASURER.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. M. CORNELL, GEORGE BROWN,
SAMUEL B. DURYEA, SIDNEY E. MORSE,
W. A. CAULDWELL, OLIVER HOYT,
KILIAEN VAN RENSSELLAER.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE held its Fourth Annual Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Jan. 28th, 1878, at 8 P. M. The President, Samuel Colgate, Esq., in the Chair. Opened by prayer by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D.D.

The Treasurer's Report was received, read, and ordered to be printed with the Annual Report.

The Secretary's Report was received, read, and referred to the Executive Committee, with power to print.

Letters regretting absence were received and read from Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, D.D., Rev. R. Heber Newton, and others.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as on opposite page. Several prominent men were elected as members and life members.

The President announced that the Third Public Meeting of the Society would be held Feb. 5th, 1878, in Association Hall.

After short addresses from several gentlemen, the Society adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Anthony Comstock, Secretary.



THIRD PUBLIC MEETING.

The Third Anniversary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, held at Association Hall, Feb. 5th, was largely attended, Samuel Colgate, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair. Among those on the platform were A. S. Barnes, John Paton, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Rev. Drs. Ormiston, Wm. M. Taylor, E. P. Ingersoll, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Frederick Courtney, and others representing New York and Brooklyn.

After preliminary exercises and remarks by the President, Mr. Anthony Comstock, Secretary, presented an abstract of the Annual Report.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn, urged upon every one, from love of country, of virtue and Christianity, the duty of cooperating with the Society, and yielding to it a cordial sympathy. After his examination of books and various articles seized by the Society, he had come to believe in total depravity. Thorough organization to resist the emissaries of evil is indispensable.

Rev. Fred. Courtney, in a speech of intense earnestness, represented the appalling nature of the traffic, its deadly influence, and the difficulty of arousing public opinion to appreciate its extent.

Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, while speaking of the successes achieved elsewhere, referred with regret to the difficulty of securing convictions in the State Courts of New York. Public opinion, he contended, must be awakened.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., said he had spoken on three occasions in behalf of the Society, and the more he contemplated the evil to which they were opposed, the more he was impressed with its magnitude. He appealed for contributions to the funds of the Society, and about \$1,000 were received on the spot. Adjourned.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Managers of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice herewith present their Fourth Annual Report.

The year just closed has not been without its signal victories, whereat all who love virtue heartily rejoice. At the same time, there are sombre facts which cannot be withheld; for plainly enough, in our warfare there is no royal road to conquest, strewn with flowers, resounding with pæans, and culminating in complete possession of the field. Without further prelude, we ask special attention to the following points:

First. The evil with which we contend; pages 6 and 7. Second. How it is systematized and carried on; page 10. Third. Its effect on the young; page 11. Fourth. The appalling extent of the evil; page 12.

HINDRANCES AND EMBARRASSMENTS.

The two most serious hindrances to the Society's work, are a deficient treasury, and public indifference. The lack of available funds is a circumstance which it behooves all interested to correct; otherwise every movement is crippled. A united effort on the part of friends would remove this difficulty at once. The apathy of Christian men can be partly accounted for, but is none the less discouraging. From the nature of the work in which the Society is engaged, of necessity repugnant to every refined taste and sensibility, it becomes impracticable to present facts as we find them, in their hideous enormity. Even with guarded language and bated breath in coming before the public, our agents, while presenting facts in their simplest form, are often suspected of dealing in exaggeration, if not in statements utterly beyond belief. Hence the difficulty of arousing public sentiment to a true conception of the

evil. Again, the authorized agents of the Society, its chosen exponents and representatives, after a long period of faithful service, find themselves now, as ever, the objects of assault from an unscrupulous press. False motives are imputed, their characters maligned, their work held up to contumely. It can readily be understood that such experience is disheartening. Happily it can be said that the majority of the press stands true, and to it we accord all praise.

PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the above, for five years the agents of this Society have strenuously clung to and been governed by the following principles in all their actions:

First. Never arrest a man on suspicion.

Second. Never arrest any person, however guilty, without full and proper evidence necessary to convict.

Third. Treat all persons alike, without regard to riches or position in society, if guilty.

Fourth. Arrest no person from malice.

Fifth. Seize and destroy, through the proper channel of law, all unlawful matter.

Sixth. After arrest, press every case to indictment and trial, and never withhold any fact from the Court.

Seventh. This Society being chartered to "enforce the laws," it is no part of its duties, nor has it the right under its charter, to enter into any compromise with a prisoner that does not include a plea of guilty or conviction. After that, if there be any mitigating circumstances in favor of prisoner, present them to the Court in a fair and manly manner, and allow the mercy of the law to come through its proper channel, the Judge on the bench.

INTRODUCING OBSCENE LITERATURE INTO SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.

Alarming disclosures are made respecting the surreptitious introduction of obscene matter into our female seminaries, public schools, etc., chiefly through the instrumentality of advertisements and circulars sent secretly to students. In no previous year have there come to our knowledge so many complaints of these in-

famous proceedings. Early in the year an advertising agent obtained (by deceiving those in charge) from a prominent female seminary in this State fifteen catalogues of leading institutions of like character, and from other sources a much larger number, all containing the names of students. Our Secretary warned each of the principals, by letter, of the practice in vogue of getting the names of students, and then forwarding circulars to them. In several instances since, from the warning thus given, the vilest matter has been intercepted, intended for girls in these institutions. The principals sending the same to our agent, has resulted in the arrest and conviction of the scoundrels so offending. More recently two complaints have come from public schools in New York City of vile matter sent by mail to young girls while pursuing their studies.*

It is satisfactory to observe that within the past year no one has dared to put any great amount of capital into merchandise of this description. Large seizures among the dealers, as formerly, can no longer be expected.

ATROCIOUS WORK OF AMATEUR PRINTERS.

It is a lamentable fact that amateur printers are at present among the most industrious in this vile work; and it should be observed with deepest concern by all friends of virtue, that some of the so-called "boys' papers" published in this city are pregnant with mischief—a dark blot on the civilization whereof we often boast. Several of our newsdealers, to their praise be it said, refuse to touch them. But as yet public sentiment will not sustain a prosecution of the offenders. Another class of publications issued by free-lovers and free-thinkers is in a fair way of being stamped out. The public generally can scarcely be aware of the extent that blasphemy and filth commingled have found vent through these varied channels. Under a plausible pretense, men who raise a howl about "free press," "free speech," etc., ruthlessly trample under feet the most sacred things, breaking down the altars of religion, bursting asunder the ties of home, and seeking to overthrow every social restraint.

^{*}Just here we would state that parents and teachers need not fear to send Mr. Comstock advertisements and circulars so found, as names are guarded with secrecy, and their complaints are confidential, when so desired.

ABUSE OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL PRIVI-LEGES.

We desire to call special attention to the flagrant abuses which exist in the sending through the United States Mails of obscene, fraudulent and otherwise illegitimate matter, accomplished by procuring lists of names with their post office addresses. Parents and teachers have lodged with us numerous complaints arising from the source indicated. In one instance where the offender plead guilty positive proof was obtained that within three years he had sent out a total of 1,350,000 circulars. Query: From whence did he procure his lists of names, and to whom, to how many of the youth of our land, did those unlawful missives go?

CAUSES IN THE STATE COURTS.

It is felt that the most serious drawback of the past year is the non-trial of causes in the State Courts in New York City. We blame no individual, but content ourselves with a mere statement of the fact. In justice to our agents it must be said that they have been assiduous in preparing their cases, that all evidence needful to sustain a prosecution might be obtained. During the year forty-five arrests were made through the State Courts in this city, a large proportion of them known as lottery cases, and from the entire number thirty-nine indictments were had, including lottery prosecutions, but, so far as we have knowledge, not a single trial. One man was convicted, and our agent offered to prove from witnesses in court that vile pictures had been traced direct from the prisoner to the hands of juvenile clerks in down-town stores and to a boy in the public schools; yet the lowest penalty under the law was inflicted. At the same time and court a man who had robbed a boy on the street of thirty-eight cents was sentenced to five years at hard labor. Reader, which is of most importance, the moral purity of your boy, or that he should have his spending money for knicknacks?

In gratifying contrast with the above, there have been arrests and prosecutions in neighboring cities as follows, and with the same forms of evidence, or at least evidence based on the same general principles, and for the most part with the same witnesses.

CITY,	No. Arrested.	No. Convicted.	Discharged.
Boston, Mass	16	13	1 died. 1 absconded. 1 awaits trial.
Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa Erie, Pa	5 9 2 1	$egin{array}{c} 4 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	1 absconded.
Chicago, Ill	13	10	1 awaits trial. 2 Nolle-prose-
Indianapolis, Ind Detroit, Mich Providence, R. I	3 1 1	3 1) quied.
Outside of N. Y. City, in State	33	28	3 absconded. 2 await trial.
U. S. Court, this city	45	30	3 disagree- ments. 2 absconded. 3 nollied.

INTERFERENCE OF CITIZENS TO PREVENT TRIALS OF PRISONERS.

A feature of the times fraught with discouragement is the apathy of Christian men in regard to this important work; and this, too, while others claiming equal respectability are tireless in their efforts to evade laws designed as barriers against social corruption. Not unfrequently, after long and patient endeavors to arrest and punish men who exult in the destruction of whatever is pure and beautiful in the domain of virtue, it is found that professedly good men, professing Christians, for that matter, appear on behalf of the culprits, to stop the prosecution, claiming to be actuated by a humane sympathy for the prisoner or his family, on this false plea losing sight of the debauchery and ruin already brought upon many a fair youth from an execrable traffic. Such interposition is uncalled for, if for no other reason, from the fact that in the absence of a healthy public sentiment to sustain the law, a fair trial is too often prevented; or, if the prisoner is convicted, he fails to receive the sentence he deserves. Without any previous knowledge of the offense, they insist that "a great mistake" has been made; that they have known Mr. So-and-so for years; that he is "all right," &c., though evidence against the prisoner at the same time may be of the most conclusive and convincing character. Our Agent resolutely maintains, where any doubt arises, or question as to the facts, that the only proper decision can be reached under oath, before a court and jury.

HOW THE EVIL IS SYSTEMATIZED.

The evil we combat is a systematized business. Books and pictures which excite the passions; articles of diabolical design, cunningly contrived to minister to the most degrading appetites, or to conceal the crime which may be contemplated or perchance already committed—all these are among the agencies employed, and which it is the object of this Society to eradicate and destroy. Add to these the foul ravings and obscene blasphemy of men lost to manly thoughts or principles, whose highest ambition is to publish something that shall shock the moral sensibility of all decent people—much of the latter finding vent through low, slangy sheets, printed expressly for boys—and then some tolerable conception can be formed of the work to which our energies are given.

How is the nefarious business at which we have darkly hinted carried on? How do the articles referred to get into the hands of children? The answer is, by mail; by secret agents in schools; through advertisements in papers that parents themselves often purchase for their children; by a regular system of obtaining names either from the catalogues of schools and seminaries, or from persons who make a business of collecting names for those who send out circulars.

What harm to the child? No man, without serious reflection, can rightly comprehend the lasting injury done through these agencies to the youthful imagination. Let some person of fiendish disposition go about the streets of this city, secretly maining or injuring children, marring their features or bruising their limbs, how quickly would popular frenzy be aroused; how the press would clamor for the police to arrest the miscreant, and, in case of detection, what speedy justice would follow! Would the harm done in the case supposed, be at all comparable to the injury inflicted by

these vile things, which poison and corrupt the streams of life, leaving a moral wreck, a physical deformity, an enervated system, and carrying seeds of destruction far into the social fabric?

EFFECTS ON THE YOUNG.

What more beautiful in all the world than the youth of manly form, elastic in physical exuberance, his face radiant with the bloom of a pure blood, a countenance bespeaking a conscious rectitude and an unvielding integrity. How many such youths can be found in the various households of the land! How proudly the father of such a boy places him in some select institution of learning, where he can be qualified for future positions of trust and honor! He cheerfully makes every needful sacrifice. How the mother's heart beats with suppressed emotion as he leaves for the first time the parental roof! After he is gone, how the fond parents console each other in the assurance that all is well; there need be no fears for him: character is too well established. little. The boy's name comes to the knowledge of such miscreants as we arrest. What then? Vile circulars reach him through the mails. At first his manly principles prevail against their insidious influence; but he yields to the whisperings of the tempter, and is caught in the snare. * * * What follows? The susceptible mind of the boy receives impressions that set on fire his whole nature. His imagination is perverted. A black stain is fixed indelibly upon it, and conscience, once a faithful monitor, is now seared and silenced. The will, which once raised a strong barrier against solicitations to evil, no longer asserts itself, and our bright, noble boy too often becomes but a wreck of his former self.

This is no fancy sketch—it becomes a startling reality through all grades of society to-day. If physicians would always deal frankly with the parent, many a sad tale as above would be recited. Go to the asylums, jails and prisons. Go to the hospitals. Aye, go to any medical practitioner of good repute, and ask him to show you, from his own experience, if those things are not so. Reader, how many fair girls are transferred from beautiful country homes to dens of infamy and shame in our great cities, through the influence of this accursed traffic?

RESULTS THUS FAR GAINED.

The following tabular statement presents concisely the results of the work thus far accomplished:

DESCRIPTION,	Prior to Jan. 1st, 1877.	During 1877.	Total.
Persons arrested in U. S. Courts		27	147
" " State "		45	169
Discharged by committing magistrate	15	3	18
" juries, after trial	4	1 .	4
Convicted or plead guilty	133	29	162
Sentenced	1: 122	26	148
Prisoners absconded		1	7
" re-arrested	15	1	16
Disagreements by juries	10	1	11
Convicted on second trial	5		5
Bail bonds forfeited		1	\$35,000
	yrs. mos. days.	yrs. mos. days.	yrs, mos. ds.
Years of imprisonment imposed	96 4 8	14 11 5	111 3 13
Amount of fines imposed	\$43,425	\$3,050	\$46,475
Convicts pardoned	10	2	12

The following property has been seized, and for the most part destroyed:

STOCK CONFISCATED.	Prior to Jan. 1st, 1877.	During 1877.	Total.
Books and Letter-press seized and destroyed	21,141 lbs.	9	21,150 lbs.
Obscene Pictures and Photographs	202,183	31	202,214
Microscopic Pictures for Charms, Rings, Knives, etc	7,400		7,400
Negative Plates for making Obscene Photographs	1,692	8	1,700
Engraved Steel and Copper Plates		i	352
Wood-cuts and Electro-plates			5 36
Stereotype plates for printing books, etc			14,400 lbs.
Number of different Books published		4	164
Lithographic Stones destroyed	50		50
Articles for indecent and immoral purposes—rubber, etc.			63,819
Lead Molds for making immoral goods	700 lbs.		700 lbs.
Establishments where same were made—closed			4
Indecent Playing Cards	6,072		6,072
Boxes of Pills, Powders, etc., used by Abortionists, etc			3,398
Obscene Circulars, Catalogues, Poems, Songs, etc	235,216	1,000	236,216
Newspapers containing improper advertisements, or)			
obscene matter seized or suppressed	22,354		22,354
Open Letters seized in possession of persons arrested	21,200	10,800	32,000
Names of dealers, as revealed by account-books of pub-	0.000		
lishers, etc	6,000		6,000
Obscene Pictures framed on walls of bar-rooms		010	26
Figures and Images seized and destroyed		319	512
Letters, Packages, etc., ready for mailing at time of arrest	3,000		3,000
Names and Post Office Addresses to whom circulars,			
etc., may be sent, that are sold as matters of mer-	00.000	100.000	100.000
chandise, seized	22,800	100,000	122,800
Obscene Plays stopped, or Places of Amusements closed.	01 500	00 000	104 005
Miles traveled by Agent outside of New York City	81,520	23,375	104,895

In addition there were seized within the past year 133,190 circulars advertising lotteries, 42,650 lottery tickets, 46,515 addressed envelopes, 10,800 letters in the hands of dealers, 36,325 lottery and policy drawings, and more than 100,000 post-office addresses collected to aid in diffusing abominable trash. Mr. McAffee, Agent of the Western Society, reports that he has caused nine arrests for sending obscene matter through the mails, seized numerous circulars and pamphlets, and caused objectionable advertisements to be stricken from six daily and thirty-six weekly newspapers.

SEVERAL NOTED CASES.

Among the most noted cases tried last year is that of Sarah E. Summers, of Des Moines, Iowa, who advertised a "Girl's Secret," and sent powders designed for an infamous purpose to young persons, one of the latter a clergyman's daughter. She was sent for one year to the State Prison.

Another happy result of the past year is the gaining of a suit commenced two years ago in the Supreme Court, Albany, whereby the "Clinton Medical and Surgical Institute" was declared a fraudulent concern, and its proprietor, James Bryan, perpetually restrained from opening its doors.

In three instances civil suits against our Agent for heavy damages were commenced by persons arrested, to prevent him from further prosecution. All were brought to punishment, and suits against Agent dismissed, while still another man has since been convicted, and awaits sentence in the United States Court at Boston.

NEW SOCIETIES FORMED.

Through the kind co-operation of Rev. Dr. John Hall, a large meeting of leading citizens was held in Philadelphia, March 20th, 1877, resulting in the incorporation of the "Pennsylvania Society for the Suppression of Vice," which is preparing for vigorous work. Another like organization, called the "Western Society for the Suppression of Vice," has been formed in Cincinnati, Mr. W. J. Breed, President. They propose employing an efficient Agent, and are in cordial sympathy with the Society in New York, co-operating with our Agent. A deep interest has been awakened

in neighboring cities by select meetings, to which our Agent has stated facts in his possession. This is especially true of Boston, Providence, New Haven, Jersey City, Louisville, St. Louis, Cleveland, and at the Chatauqua Sabbath-school Assembly.

Last spring at Indianapolis, through the instrumentality of our Agent, a law was passed by the Legislature of Indiana similar to the law of the State of New York.

In closing, honorable mention should be made of our assistant, Joseph A. Britton, who has rendered valuable service. And it is no less obligatory to acknowledge the valuable legal services rendered by Messrs. E. T. Gerry and Ambrose Monell, of this city, and Mr. Chas. G. Jacob, of Indianapolis.

More than all should we acknowledge the constant care and special blessing of Almighty God. When the way has seemed hedged up, clouds hung darkly over us, and it seemed as though our Agent stood alone against the powers of evil, God has lead, protected and given us the victory. To His name be the praise.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, Secretary.

	19
Dr. J. Paton, Treas., in Acc. with N.	Y. Soc. for the Suppression of Vice. Cr.
Subscriptions and Donations received\$6,979 75 Mileage, Witness Fees received from A. Comstock	Balance from last account\$1,483 60 Paid Agent's Salary, A. Comstock 4,000 00 Paid Agent's Salary, J. A. Britton 705 21 Paid Expenses for detecting offenders, prosecutions, etc 1,978 85 Paid Rent 514 61 "Printing 248 67 "Commiss'n to Collector 86 20
\$9,017 14	\$9,017 14
Audited and found correct. J. M. STEVENSON, S. W. STEBBINS.	1878, Jan. 24, Balance due Treasurer\$ 987 49
A Friend \$500 00 Stuart Brown 100 00 M. W. Lyon 25 00 W. H. Beadleston 10 00 W. S. Eakin 1 00 Edward Colgate 50 00 Cong. Church Asylum Hill, per J. L. Chapman 88 10 Howard Lapsley 25 00 C. L. Merriam 10 00 Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix 100 00 B. F. Butler 50 00 E. C. Wilder 10 00 F. Bloodgood 10 00 Dr. J. Marion Sims 25 00 Rev. H. Smyth 5 00 Geo. S. Coe 10 00 J. W. Johnston 10 00 D. C. Comstock 5 00 W. H. H. Moore 50 00 Collection at Annual Meeting 83 00 C. C. Colgate 150 00 Rev. C. McIlvaine Nichols 20 00	J. H. Gautier. 50 00 B. Blakeman 50 00 W. Hall Penfold 25 00 L. G. Hill, Newark 10 00 Geo. P. Davies, Newton Centre 5 00 A. S. Barnes 100 00 Rev. J. W. Sarles 5 00 J. B. Colgate 100 00 W. Woodward, Jr 50 00 W. Darron 25 00 J. R. Dillon 10 00 Geo. E. Sterry 10 00 J. C. Fowler, Jr 5 00 W. Wood 5 00 Gash 5 00 Rev. E. D. G. Prime 10 00 Rev. Howard Potter, D.D 25 00 E. H. Dougherty 10 00 R. Hoe, Jr 10 00 R. B. Chapin 5 00 R. D. Rever Strikh 10 00 R. Hoe, Jr 10 00 R. Rever Strikh 10 00 R. Rever Strikh 10 00 R. Rever Strikh 10 00 R. Hoe, Jr 10 00 R. Rever Strikh 10 00 R. Rever Strikh 10 00 R. Rev. R. Review 10 00 R. Rever Strikh 10 00
Kev. C. McIlvaine Nichols. 20 00 Geo. Kemp. 100 00 Rev. Dr. J. W. Dallas, Phil 5 00 James Lenox. 250 00	L. Bayard Smith 10 00 R. J. Livingston 50 00 H. D. Noyes 10 00 A. Carter, Jr 10 00

	0 2 00		W 00
David Stewart	25 00	F. A. Schroeder	5 00
D. B. Eaton	10 00	D. H. McAlpine	100 00
Cash	1 00	H. C. M. Caleb	5 00
G. C. Robinson	25 00	Dr. C. R. Agnew	10 00
W. Walker	10 00	John Sloane	25 00
TI O	5 00		
Н. С		Rob. Carter	
Theo. Roosevelt	25 00	C. E. Whitehead	10 00
C. H. Isham	10 00	W. H. Draper	10 00
Cash	10 00	W. E. Whiting	5 00
A. R. Eno	30 00	Geo. A. Peters,	5 00
Ch. H. Rogers	35 00	Howard Pinckney	5 00
(Halm on the Cood Work ?	5 00	E E Hado	10 00
"Help on the Good Work."		E. F. Hyde	
L. P. Stone	50 00	J. B. & I. M. Cornell	250 00
J. C. Adams	50	Boston subscribers, per Rev.	
A. A. Low	50 00	Fred. B. Allen	450 00
Jonathan Edwards	10 00	S. B. Duryea	100 00
H. E. Pellew	10 00	F. N. Otis, M.D	25 00
	10 00		10 00
J. W. Johnston		W. M. Hastings	
J. D. Wood	10 00	J. G. Floyd, Jr.	20 00
H. K. Corning	100 00	F. W. Carey	25 00
D. Moffatt	5 00	Prof. Chandler	30 00
Z. S. Ely	25 00	First Presb. Church	32 08
J. E. Parsons	50 00	Rev. S. A. Sabine	50 00
W Frothingham	25 00		25 00
W. Frothingham		Ed. Penfold	
Greenleaf, Norris & Co	50 00	W. H. S. Wood	10 00
J. A. Inman	50 00	Sam. Colgate	250 00
M. B. Fielding	25 00	Collection at Chatauqua	46 25
W. A. Booth	25 00	J. B. Colgate	100 00
Theo. Gilman	10 00	A. M. Pike	5 00
G. W. Lane	10 00	H. G. Benedict, Boston	25 00
Jas. Talcott	25 00	W. F. Lee	25 00
Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co	25 00	J. E. Voss	50
J. H. Suthin	10 00	W. C. Dickson	50
Rev. C. A. Kingsbury	10 00	Ministers' Meeting	4 00
M. Cristy	10 00	Rev. S. W. Burhman	1 00
A. F. Libby	10 00	Collection, Jersey City Meet-	
Rev. Lyman Abbott	10 00	ing	69 75
TI N Comm			
H. N. Camp	10 00	Collection at Providence	210 00
Anson P. Stokes	10 00	S. R. Dorrance, ditto	25 00
Dollner, Potter & Co	10 00	Rob. Bonner	100 00
John Crosby Brown	10 00	Dr. W. Parker	10 00
Paterson, Rudderson & Co	10 00	Rev. C. B. Smith	10 00
R. J. Herbert	10 00	Rev. W. Chapman	5 00
Jas. H. Titus	15 00	Rev. C. L. Brace	5 00
		Destar and and D	9 00
J. M. Mills	25 00	Boston subscribers, per Rev.	01 1
R. H. Macdonald	25 00	F. B. Allen	64 47
E. M. Kingsley	10 00	A. L. Richards	10 00
Dr. St. John Roosa	10 00	Royal C. Taft, Providence	10 00
Roswell D. Smith	10 00	Jos. Carpenter, "…	10 00
Jas. Stokes, Jr	10 00	G C Nightingale "	5 00
John McMullin		G. C. Nightingale, " W. Goddard, "	
John McMullin	1 00	W. Goddard, "	10 00
Cash	10 00	Russell Sturges, Boston	25 00
F. N. Otis, M.D	50 00	Rob. W. McAffee, St. Louis	17 50
Val. G. Hall	25 00	W. J. Breed, Cincinnati	5 00
Rev. F. B. Allen, Boston Soc.	110 00	J. W. Walton, Cleveland	12 00
James Brown.	25 00	Sundries, Webster	1 50
			* 00

Ch. Siedler 25 00 J. Paton 10 00	Spencer Trask. S. V. White.	20 00 20 00
	William Howard	20 00
\$6,979 75	R. S. Ely	20 00
- ,	Jas. H. Taft.	20 00
Corrections on Decrees 3/	H. Dollner.	20 00
Collections in Brooklyn by Mr.	H. Stadlman	20 00
HENRY R. JONES.	Wm. A. Brown	10 00
77	John A. Beyer	10 00
Frederick Marquand\$100 00	S. Davis	10 00
David Dows 100 00	Wm. D. Bancker	10 00
Eugene Jones 50 00	Johnson & Blood	10 00
John Gibb 50 00	Hamilton, Farrelly & Dexter	15 00
A. A. Low 50 00	C. R. Marvin	10 00
Frederick Jones 25 00	Jas. Haslehurst	10 00
Josia M. Fiske	Eugene Crowell	10 00
Jessie Hoyt 25 00	W. B. Boorun	10 00
N. A. Boynton	H. W. Curtiss	10 00
H. A. Richardson 25 00	N. Stephens	10 00
Alex. M. White	Hon. C. E. Pratt	10 00
C. D. Wood	Hon. G. C. Reynolds	10 00
Alfred T. White 25 00	McCartan & Logan	10 00
Geo. V. Hecker	Mrs. S. M. G. Merrill	10 00
James R. Taylor 30 00	J. V. Van Santvoord	5 00
A. M. Hoyt	A. G. Jennings	5 00
Geo. L. Pease. 25 00	Mrs. Brick	5 00
W. W. Wickes 25 00	R. Thackeray	5 00
H. W. Sloeum. 25 00	J. Davenport	5 00
Wm. C. Dunton	E. H. Kidder.	5 00
Miss Julia Waterbury 25 00	Geo. H. Southard	5 00
H. C. Hurlbut 25 00	Thos. Vernon	2 50
George C. Robinson 25 00	Cash	5 00

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

PASSED MAY 16, 1873; THREE-FIFTHS BEING PRESENT.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Morris K. Jesup, Howard Potter, Jacob F. Wyckoff, William E. Dodge, Junior, Charles E. Whitehead, Cephas Brainerd, Thatcher M. Adams, William F. Lee, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. M. Cornell, W. H. S. Wood, Elbert B. Monroe, George W. Clarke, Cornelius R. Agnew, and R. R. McBurney, of the city of New York, and Moses S. Beach and Henry R. Jones of the city of Brooklyn, and such other persons as may associate with them in conformity with this act, and their successors, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate by the name, "The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice."

Sec. 2. The officers of said corporation shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, one secretary, one treasurer, and an executive committee of seven members, together with the foregoing named officers, and such other officers as shall from time to time seem necessary. All these officers shall be chosen from

among the members of the corporation.

Sec. 3. The object of this society shall be the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, and illustrations, advertisements, and articles of indecent and immoral use, as it is or may be forbidden by the laws of the State of New York or of the United States.

Sec. 4. This corporation shall have power, at a regular meeting, to form and adopt a code of by-laws for its government, for the election, changing and altering the officers above named, and for the general regulation and management of its affairs, and such code, when adopted, shall be equally binding as this act upon the corporation, its officers and members, until modified or rescinded.

Sec. 5. The police force of the city of New York, as well as of all other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid this corporation, its members or agents, in the enforcement of all laws which now exist or which may hereafter be enacted for the suppression of the acts and offences specified

in section three of this act.

Sec. 6. This corporation shall be capable of taking, holding and enjoying any real and personal property by deed, gift, devise or bequest, subject, however, to the provisions of law relative to bequests and devises by last will. But it shall not in its corporate capacity hold real estate the yearly income derived from which shall exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. One-half the fines collected through the instrumentality of this Society, or of its agents, for the violations of the laws in

this act specified, shall accrue to its benefit.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE Committee suggest to large-minded men who are planning for the wise use of their possessions after they are gone, that the permanent usefulness of this Society would be secured if such means were put at its disposal as should enable it to employ every needed agency in the prosecution of its work.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, incorporated by the Legislature of New York, May 16, 1873, the sum of \$ to be applied to the purpose for which it was instituted.





TAKE NOTICE.

Any person to whose knowledge the dissemination of any kind of obscene matter, circulars, &c., by mail or otherwise may come, will render great assistance to the cause, by sending such obscene matter, &c., with all particulars, as to where it came from, with the letter or envelopes enclosing the same, to

ANTHONY COMSTOCK,

SECRETARY,

150 Nassau Street, New York City.

This BOOK may be kept out TWO WEEKS ONLY, and is subject to a fine of FIVE CENTS a day thereafter. It was taken out on the day indicated below:

NOV 2 4 2010

DAR OR DAY

